Arab Summit Postponement

In Khartoum, the Sudanese foreign minister explained that the emergency Arab summit was postponed because Syria and Lebanon rejected the principle of holding the conference, while Algeria opposed the venue and called for it to be held in another country, according to SUNA. Meanwhile, Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih also agreed on the idea of convening an ordinary Arab summit instead of an emergency session, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio noted.

As for the Palestinians, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio contended that the decision to postpone the emergency Arab summit "exposes the extent of U.S. interference in formulating any Arab decision on any Arab issue."

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA announced that Iraqi troops killed 405 Iranians in their "crushing offensive" which captured heights on Iraq's northeast border. Iranian efforts to regain lost positions were completely defeated, according to an Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. Further south, the Iraqi 4th Army killed over 50 Iranians in a "lightning raid" on enemy positions, the communique added. For Iran's part, Tehran radio said Iranian forces captured 54 Iraqis during their latest offensive in the marshes.

Soviet-Arab Relations

Numerous Arab countries have asked the Soviet Union to clarify its recent contacts with Israel, according to Arab diplomatic sources cited by Kuwait's *AL-QABAS*. In response, Soviet officials have confirmed to these Arab countries that the new Soviet leadership wants to develop a dialogue with Israel but that it will not sacrifice its relations and alliances with the Arabs in return for a rapprochement with Israel, and will keep its Arab friends informed of any developments in Soviet-Israeli relations, the sources disclosed. A Jeddah radio commentary said the recent "hubbub" concerning Soviet-Israeli relations is "unreal" because the Soviet Union has never been prepared to defend the Arabs or supply them with its most modern weapons, and it only severed relations with Israel to advance its interests in the area.

Jordan

Amman radio accused Syria of being behind the recent assassination of a Jordanian diplomat in Ankara, contending that a "criminal mentality" has taken hold of Syrian politicians, who "insist on acting like bandits in Arab political relations."

Libya

JANA reported that the Foreign Liaison Bureau again protested U.S. policy toward Libya at a meeting with the Belgian charge d'affaires, who looks after U.S. interests in the Jamahiriyah. The protest concerned the U.S. economic blockade and decision to ban the sale of U.S. products to Libya.

Sudan

Finance and Planning Minister 'Awad 'Abd al-Majid attended a 25 July cabinet meeting and responded to the prime minister's appeal to withdraw his resignation, SUNA reported. On foreign policy, a Khartoum paper cited by Omdurman radio disclosed that a joint Sudanese-Ethiopian ministerial committee will begin work "immediately," noting that this follows a recent agreement between the Sudanese and Ethiopian leaders to activate the committee in order to normalize bilateral relations.

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Politburo Member Addresses Writers' Union

LD260634 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0509 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Kabul, July 25, BAKHTAR: The fourth plenum of the Union of Writers of the DRA (UWD), on the implementation of the decisions of 15th plenum of the PDPA CC, Loya Jirga (Grand Assembly) of the people of Afghanistan held late April and the promotion of the literature of the frontier tribes and nationalities of the DRA was held here today.

Reading out the basic report of the plenum, Dastagir Panjshiri, member of the Politburo of the PDPA CC and President of the UWD stated that political and educational work among the masses and the realization of the tasks on their political orientation should be conducted by using various ways and means. Dastagir Panjshiri added that the unshakeable observance of the interest of the masses is not only one of the main methods to attract the confidence of the people, but at the same time it is the main task of every true revolutionary. The spokesman underlined that, taking into account the characteristics, national and religious traditions and customs of the people for the reinforcement of the ideological impacts on the masses and their attraction for the construction of a new Afghanistan, is one of the effective means of mass-political work among various stratas of the people of Afghanistan.

Afterwards, Abdullah Spantgar, the head of the publicity, extension and educational department of the PDPA assessed the work of the plenum and said among other things that: "Each committed writer of the DRA should closely acquaint himself with the language of the people, the complicated issues affecting their life under the revolutionary conditions prevailing in Afghanistan." Abdullah Spantgar added that with this method of work, the ground should be paved for the flourishing of the massive and progressive literature.

Later, Dr. Akram Osman, one of the distinguished writers of the DRA, read out the resolution of the plenum which was adopted unanimously by the participants of the plenum.

The resolution underlines that the present-day revolutionary literature of Afghanistan is an effective way for disseminating new thoughts among the masses, reflecting the massive and popular essence of the April Revolution (1978) and the policy of the PDPA, mobilizing the popular masses around the PDPA and the Government of the DRA to meet the aspirations and lofty ideals of the April Revolution, consolidating the unshakeable Afghan-Soviet friendship, bolstering the spirit of the officers and soldiers of the revolution, and exposing widely the essence of the criminal activities of the counter-revolutionary elements and their imperialist patrons.

In another part, the resolution points out that in order to attain the lofty ideals of the revolution, the writers and poets of the DRA should go to the provinces, districts, villages, military detachments and remote areas of the country to reflect the struggle, aspiration and wishes of the people in close connection with the present-day realities and the development process of Afghanistan.

The resolution reiterates that the Union of Writers of the DRA (UWD) regards the convocation of the Loya Jirga as an historical event in the life of the Afghan people.

Defending the revolutionary Afghanistan vis-a-vis the encroachments of imperialism and regional reaction is the vital task of all the people of Afghanistan. In this regard, the resolution pinpoints that the national and epical literature of Afghanistan has and shall have a high place in the contemporary literature of the country.

In the present day conditions, when the undeclared war of imperialism and regional reaction is going unabated against the DRA, the Pashtun nationalities and tribes courageously fight to defend their fatherland. The resolution points out that it is high time that due attention should be paid to the rapid growth and development of the cultural values of these tribes.

In conclusion, the resolution touches on the tense situation prevailing in the world due to the war-mongering policy of international imperialism, primarily the USA, and stresses that defending the cause of peace and human civilization is in the order of the day for all progressive and peace-loving forces. The participants of the plenum reiterate their commitment to further consolidate the Afghan-Soviet friendship and defend the cause of peace and human civilization and strive relentlessly for the lawful amalgamation of the national and international tasks.

Internicine Warfare Among Rebel Groups Kills 30

LD260832 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0505 GMT 26 Jul 85

[text] Kabul, July 25, BAKHTAR — Over 30 Afghan counter-revolutionaries were killed as a result of a severe armed clash which took place in Rabat area (bordering Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran) between the rivaling groups of Gulbuddin band.

According to the available reports, the differences and enmity between the Afghan counter-revolutionary elements have been exacerbating by every passing day which have resulted in bloody clashes.

The main cause of the armed clashes was the separation of Mahmud Khan armed group from Gulbuddin's band. As a result of which Mahmud Khan armed group separated itself from Gulbuddin criminal band.

'Deceived Compatriots' Return to Government Side

LD252147 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] As regards the continued return of our deceived compatriots who had fled to other countries due to the evil propaganda of those bands inimical to the people's tranquillity and peace, seven families of Baluchi nationality recently returned to the homeland and availed themselves of the Revolutionary Council's general amnesty decree, resolution and message of the historic Loya Jirga of the country.

In expressing thanks to the DRA Government authorities they pledged full cooperation and self-sacrifice for the blossoming of the homeland, people and revolution.

According to another report, a 50-man group, belonging to the Eslami band led by Saifullah, came on the side of government bringing with them various weapons. In repenting their past deeds they promised to stand up to the end in defense of the gains of the April Revolution.

BAKHTAR Views PRC President's Trip to United States

LD251803 Kabul BAKHTAR in Dari 1130 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Kabul, 25 Jul (BAKHTAR) — A BAKHTAR political commentator writes: PRC President Li Xiannian, on his 10-day visit abroad, arrived in Washington for a 3-day official visit.

At the beginning of his meeting with Ronald Reagan, he insisted on the common interests between China and America. PRC President Li Xiannian's trip to the United States and the assertion of the similarity of positions of the United States and China on most matters, are an exposure of the treacherous collusions of U.S. imperialism and Chinese hegemonism.

Now it is known to everybody that the United States and China are dangerously moving toward planning a common strategy against the people of the world. The common and coordinated policy of China and the United States against revolutionary Afghanistan and the establishment of a center of tension in the region, are the obvious proof of this common strategy.

Ronald Reagan's trip to China last year was seen by the mass media of the world as a dangerous move toward increasing tension and a real danger to international peace. During Ronald Reagan's trip to China the foundation of a plan for nuclear cooperation with China and the transfer of nuclear technology from China to Pakistan, the increased political activities by China and America in Asia and the Pacific Ocean, the coordination of their policy in aiding the counterrevolution of Afghanistan, and the enhancement of the undeclared war against our country, was laid.

During Li Xiannian's trip, America, contrary to international treaties, agreed to give nuclear technology to China, the country which has not signed the agreement on prohibiting the proliferation of nuclear weapons. The exact and coordinated line of Washington and Beijing been made clear by Li Xiannian's trip to Washington and his talks with Ronald Reagan. They talked about the similarities of their positions and assessed their common interests.

At the moment the United States, the hegemonism of China, and the military regime of Ziaul Haq, are not only sending instructors to the military camps and helping the counterrevolution in their skills to kill innocent people and take part in sabotage, but are also providing them with Chinese, American, and Pakistani weapons.

BAKHTAR: FRG Deputy Slanders USSR Troops in DRA

LD260822 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0415 GMT 26 Jul 85

[BAKHTAR commentary]

[Text] Kabul, July 25, BAKHTAR — West German law-maker spreads lies about Soviet troops in Afghanistan. Jurgen Todenhoefen, deputy of the West German Bundestag from the CDU/CSU faction, is notorious for his revanchist sentiments and numerous concoctions about the situation in Afghanistan. This time he alleged that the Soviet troops staying in Afghanistan are using booby traps disguised as toys against Afghan civilians. Mr. Todenhoefen, probably, followed Goebbel's principle that the more monstrous the lies are, the more easly people believe them.

It is not the first time that Western experts on psychological war slander Soviet soldiers and then are publicly exposed. UN experts, as well as numerous scholars, scientists, and journalists who visited Afghanistan completely refuted Washington's allegations that the USSR employs toxic agents in that country. At same time, eyewitnesses say counter-revolutionary bands smuggled into Afghanistan from Pakistan use toxic agents against civilian. The bandits are supplied with American-made chemical weapons, which clearly shows who is guilty of barbaric acts in Afghanistan. It is the United States and its terrorist mercenaries from whom Afghan security forces confiscated grenades stuffed with CS-517 toxic agent, 83 mm chemical projectiles, and containers with American-made tear gas.

The bandits used Western toxic agents to poison dozens of girls at Kabul colleges and also repeatedly tried to contaminate water in the Afghan capital. Foreign instructors advised counter-revolutionaries to commit their crimes so that Soviet or Afghan Government troops could be accused of it. People in Afghanistan perfectly know that mercenaries of American and other special services entrenched in Pakistan and Iran plant booby traps in public places; Afghan schoolboy lost both arms after an explosion of such a booby trap planted by terrorists. It was only by some miracle that doctors saved his life. This inhuman crime aroused a storm of indignation all over the country. These crimes are akin to the ones the American invaders committed in Vietnam.

Newspapers and magazines the world over then carried a photo of Vietnamese girl Kim Phuc who was burned with American napalm. The invaders also poisoned thousands of other children in Vietnam. The booby traps dropped by American planes killed or crippled hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese. Their names, just like the name of the Afghan schoolboy symbolize horror of war and the hypocrisy of American aggressors.

No wonder, the insinuations are coming from Bonn: The Nazis were the first to drop thousands of booby traps on peaceful cities in the USSR and European countries. The lies spread by Mr. Todenhoefen are part of the frantic revanchist campaign underway in West Germany with the authorities, blessing in the year when progressives throughout the world mark the 40th anniversary of the rout of Nazism.

Further Reportage, Comment on Punjab Agreement

Rejected by Militant Sikhs

HK251420 Hong Kong AFP in English 1354 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] New Delhi, July 25 (AFP) — Militant Sikhs today reportedly rejected an agreement between moderate Sikhs and the government, which analysts said would boost Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's chances of maintaining India's unity as he tackles other brewing autonomy issues.

A spokesman for the militant faction of the Sikh political party, the Akali Dal, said today the agreement reached yesterday, designed to end 4 years of violence in an autonomy campaign in Punjab, was a "sellout," UNITED NEWS OF INDIA (UNI) said. The militants have been seeking a separate state in the Sikh-dominated northern state.

The militant faction of the Akali Dal, meeting today in the Punjab town of Amritsar, formally opposed the accord, UNI said. The all India Sikh Students Federation, aligned with the militants, also rejected the agreement today, UNI said. Its members shouted slogans at Amritsar's Golden Temple, Sikhism's holiest shrine, denouncing the moderate leaders as "traitors." Security forces were standing by in case of trouble, UNI said.

Moderate leaders of the Akali Dal led by Sant Harchand Singh Longowal reached the accord after two days of relatively sudden talks with Mr Gandhi. Mr Longowal then announced that his party had called off a 10-year-old campaign for more autonomy.

Meanwhile in Chandigarh, joint capital of Punjab and Haryana states, all opposition parties from Haryana today jointly denounced a government decision to give the city exclusively to Punjab, PTI [PRESS TRUST OF INDIA] said. The decision was one of several concessions made to the Sikhs in the accord. The parties at a press conference demanded the resignation of Haryana Chief Minister Bhajan Lal, accusing him of "selling out" Haryana together with other state leaders.

Other demands conceded to the Sikhs included:

Compensation to bystanders killed and property damaged in violence, including Army action, since August 1, 1982;

An inquiry into Hindu-Sikh riots in November, which followed the assassination of Indira Gandhi, to include the cities of Bokaro and Kanpur, in the north;

Rehabilitation of those discharged from the Army;

Consideration by the government of formulation of an All-India Gurudwara (Sikh Temple) act.

Withdrawal of the armed forces special powers act now in force in Punjab, and existing special courts to now try only cases relating to waging war and hijacking;

Referral of the original autonomy demand contained in the 1972 Anandpur Saheb Resolution, which listed the various autonomy demands of the community, to a commission headed by Supreme Court Judge H.M. Sarkaria.

The commission is now dealing with relations between the various Indian states and the Federal Government, including the separate demands of some of them. The exact nature of the future relationship between Punjab and the Federal Government was not clear as several points were left vague. The accord failed to mention whether the army, which has been in Punjab since June 1984, would be withdrawn. It also did not indicate if state elections would be held in Punjab, which has been administered by the Federal Government for the past 2 years.

Analysts said the agreement represented a conscious effort to end the violence, which has left 4,000 people dead in the past 4 years. The crash of an Air India flight in the Atlantic off Ireland last month, killing all 239 people on board, may have been the turning point, the analysts said. Militant Sikhs are suspected of having blown up the plane.

Premier Gandhi came out ahead in having reached an agreement without giving up the principles of unity and territorial integrity for the country, the analysts said. It would give him a boost in trying to safeguard the same principles in settling numerous other autonomist maneuverings among India's minorities.

The main task now facing the 41-year-old Prime Minister in the Punjab issue is to deal with the militants, analysts and diplomats said. Mr Gandhi would have to "see that their strength and support are reduced," said one Asian diplomat, adding that success or failure "will depend on how strong the extremists are and what the average Sikhs in the Punjab feel."

Analysts said Mr Gandhi had developed a tough strategy to counter the militants. They cited a government order alerting all security forces in Punjab to guard against any possible militant assault to sabotage the agreement. They said he would need this strategy because whenever the moderate Sikh leadership had sat down to discuss the issue with the government in the past, the militants traditionally have hit back with a wave of violence.

Diplomats said it was too early to say, as Mr Gandhi and Mr Longowal had proclaimed, that the agreement would close a bloody chapter in the Punjab. "We feel that it will take time. Mr Gandhi has only handled the moderates...he is yet to counter the extremists," the Asian diplomat said.

Further Details

BK251611 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] The Akali Dal faction led by Mr Joginder Singh at its meeting in Amritsar today disapproved the accord reached between the prime minister and Sant Harchand Singh Longowal. At another meeting, a faction of the All India Sikh Students Federation has also rejected the agreement.

In Haryana, the leaders of the state units of the BJP [Bharatiya Janata Party] and the Lok Dal have also expressed their reservations on the agreement. In a joint press conference in Chandigarh today they alleged that Haryana's interests in sharing the Ravi-Beas waters have not been safeguarded in the agreement.

The Rajasthan chief minister, Mr Harideo Joshi, today assured the members in the [state] assembly that the interest of the state in sharing the Ravi-Beas waters will be fully protected. Sharing the opposition's concern over the issue, Mr Joshi said that he has already apprised the center of its feelings and he has been assured that the interest of Rajasthan will not be compromised.

Gandhi on Haryana, Rajasthan

BK251300 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] The prime minister has said the interest of Haryana and Rajasthan will be safeguarded while implementing the settlement on Punjab. Addressing the general body of the Congress-I Parliamentary Party [CPP-I] in New Delhi today, Mr Gandhi sought to allay the apprehensions in some quarters in the two states. He said all resources will be made available to Haryana to build a new capital. Mr Gandhi thanked the Akalis and the opposition parties for their cooperation in arriving at a solution.

The general body in the executive committee of the Congress-I parliamentary party unanimously adopted resolution expressing appreciation of the way Mr Gandhi brought about the accord with the Akali leader, Sant Longowal. The resolution said the historic event will pave a way to firmly strengthen the nation's unity, integrity, and solidarity for which the country and humanity paid a very heavy price in the martydom of Mrs Indira Gandhi.

Briefing newsmen later, the CPP-I secretaries, Mr J.K. Jain and Professor K.K. Tiwari, said members who spoke hailed the prime minister for showing exemplary courage and political acumen in clinching the issue.

Akali Dal-Longowal Meet

BK260330 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] An important meeting of the Akali Dal-Longowal is being held today at Anandpur Saheb on the agreement reached between the prime minister and Sant Longowal. District presidents of the party, former legislators, and members of parliament and other prominent leaders are attending the meeting. AIR [All India Radio] Chandigarh correspondent reports that this is the second crucial meeting of the party to be held within the last 18 days. The last meeting was held on the 8th of this month at Anandpur Saheb which expressed full faith in the leadership of Sant Longowal and authorized him to give a new direction to the agitation launched by the party since August 1982.

More Leaders Welcome Accord

BK260420 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] The general body and the Executive Committee of the CPI unanimously adopted a resolution expressing appreciation of the way Mr Gandhi had brought about the accord with the Akali leader, Sant Longowal. In the Lok Sabha, members belonging to all sections of the house welcomed the agreement on Punjab. Participating in an inconclusive debate on the Punjab budget they said it not only augurs well for the strife torn-state but also for the entire country.

More leaders and organizations have welcomed the accord reached by the prime minister and the Akali Dal President, Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, on the Punjab issue. The former president, Mr Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, described it as very good news heard in recent times. He congratulated Mr Gandhi and Sant Longowal for signing the agreement. The governor of Assam, Meghalay, and Sikkim, Mr Bhishmanarayan Singh, said the spirit of the accord will open a new chapter in the affairs of Punjab. The Bihar assembly has adopted a resolution hailing the agreement. The executive of the Bombay Pradesh Congress-S committee and the Gujarat State Sikh pratinidhi sabha [representative board] have also welcomed the accord.

The general secretary of the All India Communist Party, Mr S.A. Dange, said the settlement of the Punjab tangle is a very happy augury in the present situation. The former general secretary of the Akali Dal-Longowal group, Mr Rajendra Singh Bhatia, said the accord will go down in history as a momentous event.

Prominent Sikhs in Britain including members of Gurdwara committees, doctors, and lawyers in London, Glassgow, New Castle, and several other places have welcomed the agreement. They expressed the hope that peace and prosperity will now return to Punjab.

The American media prominently noticed the agreement. Major newspapers featured the story on the front page. *THE NEW YORK TIMES* carried a photograph on the front page showing Mr Gandhi and Sant Longowal exchanging copies of the agreement.

Police Arrest 11 in Gujarat Bomb Conspiracy

HK251346 Hong Kong AFP in English 1317 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] New Delhi, July 25 (AFP) — Police in the western city of Ahmadabad said they had arrested 11 people in the past 3 days, suspected of planning to bomb the city after 200 detonators were found, PRESS TRUST of INDIA (PTI) reported today. Meanwhile, four people were seriously injured when unidentified men hurled a bomb at a three-wheeler in the textile metropolis, which has been the centre of a 5-month-old caste conflict, PTI said.

Police were looking into a possible conspiracy to plant bombs in the Gujarat city as they questioned 11 suspects arrested in the past 3 days following the recovery of 200 detonators.

More than 200 people have died in the course of the protest by upper-caste Hindus over the government's policy of concessions to lower caste groups. One of the two principal co-sponsors of the protest has reached an agreement with the government and decided to call off the protest, but the other group, made up mainly of students, said it would continue its action.

House Discusses Alleged U.S. Terrorist Training

BK251613 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] The Rajya Sabha has been told that India has conveyed its concern to the United States over the training given to the terrorists in private schools in that country. Replying to a discussion on a calling attention motion, the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Khurshid Alam Khan, said that the government shares the concern of the members over the issue and assured the House that it would do everything possible to eliminate terrorism completely. The motion was moved by Mr N. E. Balram, Communist Party of India, and 11 others.

Earlier in a statement, the minister informed the house that four extremists — Balraj Singh, Lal Singh, (Avradh) Singh, and Sukhvinder Singh — sought training in chemical sabotage at the American mercenary training school so that they could create a situation something similar to the Bhopal disaster.

Taking part in the discussion, a member suggested that the government should initiate an international meeting to create world opinion against terrorism. There were also demands to set up a parliamentary committee to suggest measures to combat the problem.

BANGLADESH

Arms, Ammunition Found at Chittagong University

BK260154 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0110 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Some arms and ammunition have been recovered from a room in Chittagong University's (Alaul) hall on Wednesday. A press release of the university says the recovery operation was done collectively by the provost and the house teachers of the hall. The university administration has expelled provisionally the students who were suspected of bringing these arms and (words indistinct] the administration has taken a serious view of (?this incident).

SRI LANKA

Second Day of Protest Strike Paralyzes North

HK260540 Hong Kong AFP in English 0532 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Colombo, July 26 (AFP) — Northern Sri Lanka was paralysed for the second day today as Tamils continued a two-day protest to mark the anniversary of the killing of 52 Tamil detainees in a jail massacre two years ago, officials said.

Jaffna residents contacted by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE today said that, like yesterday, there was no public transport on the roads, students were staying home and government offices were not functioning. Sources in the eastern province said that some Tamil areas there have also been affected by the protest call.

Residents in Jaffna said that explosions were heard yesterday and again today. They said militants planned to set off 52 blasts to mark the 52 deaths in prison.

High-ranking police sources said that the principal areas of the northern province — Jaffna, Vavuniya and Mannar — seemed to be paralysed again today. The rail service to the north has also been suspended following the abduction yesterday of two railway employees by armed militants in Jaffna, the northern capital. The train driver and guard were later released, but militants reportedly kept the engine's master key, promising to return it after the protest. They told the driver and guard yesterday that train services would not resume until Saturday, when the strike is due to end.

The 52 Tamils being commemorated in the two-day protest had been detained or convicted under the prevention of terrorism law and were stabbed or battered to death by fellow prisoners in a Colombo jail on two successive days at the start of anti-Tamil riots in July 1983. The week-long riots, in which nearly 400 people died, had been sparked by the killing of 13 soldiers by militant Tamils.

Among the eastern province towns affected is Batticaloa, the district capital, where public transport had stopped and schools shut down.

The two-day protest was called by the Tamil Eelam Liberation Organisation (TELO), one of five major militant groups waging an independence campaign for the country's Tamil-dominated north and east. A section of the country's 2.5 million Tamil minority claim discrimination at the hands of the Sinhala majority. A three-month ceasefire between security forces and the militants took effect June 18. TELO's president and general secretary were among those killed two years ago.

National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali told AFP today that the government might pay compensation to the families of two civilians killed Monday when a navy patrol opened fire on militants who had reportedly thrown grenades. The minister said that he had called for an inquiry to find out how an elderly man was killed during the incident. Initial reports said some people apparently wearing Navy uniforms and travelling in an armoured vehicle had opened fire on a group at a bus stop. Mr. Athulathmudali said the Navy had reported that no armoured vehicle had been used at the time and it was a foot patrol that came under attack. One "terrorist" and two civilians died and a number were wounded in the retaliatory fire, according to the Defence Ministry.

Government Team To Rejoin Thimpu Talks 12 Aug

BK251132 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] The Sri Lankan minister of state and cabinet spokesman, Mr Anandatissa de Alwis, has said in (?Colombo) that the government team will participate in the scheduled second round peace talks with the Tamil militant groups at the Bhutanese capital Thimpu, despite cease-fire violations. The talks are scheduled for the 12th of next month. The government team, he said, will remain the same that attended the first round of talks.

Prime Minister, Delegation Depart for Saudi Arabia
BK250950 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo has left Islamabad this morning for Jeddah on a 3-day official visit to Saudi Arabia. He was seen off at the airport by the Senate chairman, Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan, federal ministers, senators, National Assembly members, councillors, prominent citizens, members of diplomatic missions and senior officials.

Speaking to newsmen before his departure, the prime minister said that Pakistan and Saudi Arabia are good friends. The relations between the two countries are extremely good. He said that since this Saudi Arabian trip is his first foreign visit, it reflects the close relations between the two countries.

In reply to a question, he said that he will exchange views with King Fahd on many matters including the Iran-Iraq war.

A Radio Pakistan correspondent says the prime minister is accompanied by Federal Minister of Information and Broadcasting Hamid Nazir Chadha, Minister of State for External Affairs Zain Noorani, and Punjab Chief Minister Nawaz Sharif.

Sind Chief Minister Syed Ghaus Ali Shah will join the delegation at Jeddah.

Five senators and sixteen National Assembly members are also among those accompaning the prime minister.

t:t: Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo has said that a National Assembly session will be held in Islamabad beginning on the 7th of next month, in which the special assembly report on the restoration of political parties will be considered. He stated this while talking to newsmen at the Islamabad airport this morning before his departure for Saudi Arabia.

When the prime minister was asked to comment on his statements about the future political structure which are being published in the newspapers, he said National Assembly members will be given full opportunity to discuss the whole issue. He said that after the approval of the political parties act by the National Assembly, the uncertainty over this issue will end immediately.

AFP: Burial of Ali Bhutto's Son Delayed 2 Weeks
AU251457 Paris AFP in English 1449 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Nice, France, July 25 (AFP) — A permit for the burial of Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto, the youngest son of former Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, will not be issued for at least two weeks, a reliable source said in Nice today. His family is being prevented not just from burying the body but even from claiming it since according to French law the body of a person who dies under suspicious circumstances is placed under the jurisdiction of an investigating judge. The judge can block release of the body as long as an investigation is in process. An autopsy has been performed on the body but results are not expected for another two weeks, reliable sources in Cannes said.

Saudis Disagree on Numbers, Activities of Pilgrims

LD251236 Tehran IRNA in English 1224 GMT 25 Jul 85

["Iran Says Either All 150,000 Hajj Pilgrims Go to Mecca or None Will" — IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, July 25, IRNA — The Minister of Islamic Guidance Mohammad Khatami said Thursday that no Iranian will go on the annual hajj pilgrimage this year if the Saudi Government refuses to take all the 150,000 Iranians who have registered for the pilgrimage.

He said while the two governments had previously reached the understanding that 150,000 Iranians would be attending the hajj, but the Saudi Government has recently said that it was prepared to accept only 100,000.

Khatami said that the Saudi authorities have signed documents in which the participation of 150,000 Iranians had been articulated and that the Saudi foreign minister, in his recent visit to Iran, had made a similar promise.

"Unfortunately some problems have occured over the past few days which indicate that the Saudi authorities are making problems in the way of Iranian pilgrims", he told reporters in Tehran.

Khatami whose ministry is responsible for the dispatch of pilgrims to the holy Muslim cities of Mecca and Medina, said that the Government of the Islamic Republic had shown its good intentions by trying to solve the issue through official channels. Khatami said that he had personally written to the Saudi minister in charge of hajj three months ago to solve the issue. If the Saudi decision is a pretext to pressure Iranian Muslims, he added, "I must say that the Saudi Government has not yet understood the Islamic Revolution".

Throughout the hajj ceremonies, Muslim Iranians hold anti-Zionist and anti-imperialist demonstrations and Saudi officials who are apparently concerned about the possible effects of these protests, have demanded that no political activities should be practiced during the ceremonies.

Khamene'i Sends Message to Fahd

LD251311 Tehran IRNA in English 1255 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Tehran, July 25, IRNA — President Khamene'i Thursday sent a written message to King Fahd of Saudi Arabia concerning the number of Iranians going to the hajj pilgrimage this year. The director general of the Foreign Ministry in charge of Afro-Arab affairs, Mohammad Hoseyn Lavasani, who is carrying the message, left Tehran Thursday morning.

The hajj problem concerns a Saudi demand that the number of Iranian pilgrims should be limited to 100,000, while the Islamic Republic says that the two countries had previously agreed on 150,000 pilgrims. The minister of Islamic guidance in Tehran has announced that no Iranian will go to the annual ceremony if all 150,000 Iranians are not accepted.

Lavasani Meets Saudi Minister

GF260818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, Mr Lavasani, the political director of the Foreign Ministry, who is carrying a message on the issues and problems of hajj from Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the Islamic president of Iran, before meeting King Fahd, met for talks last night with Sa'ud al-Faysal, the Saudi Arabian foreign minister. During this meeting the general issues of hajj were discussed, and it was hoped that the necessary facilities would be provided for pilgrims to the holy sites in Saudi Arabia and that their existing problems would be removed.

According to this report, the political director of Iran's Foreign Ministry yesterday met and held discussions with the Saudi deputy foreign minister before meeting the foreign minister.

Velayati Meets with Ghanaian Counterpart 25 Jul

LD252113 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Captain Kojo Tsikata, member of the Command Council and in charge of foreign policy of Ghana, who has come to Tehran at the head of a delegation today met and conferred with the Iranian foreign minister, Mr Velayati, on bilateral ties.

Members of the Command Council of Ghana at this meeting, while referring to the progress of the Islamic Republic of Iran after the collapse of the regime of shah, and the changes in Iran's policy in supporting the oppressed countries, referred to the Iraqi-imposed war on the Islamic Revolution, announcing their sympathy with the Iranian nation as follows: We are of the opinion that in this war Iraq has been the aggressor and has deployed chemical weapons at the warfronts and dropped bombs on civilian areas as well; but, unfortunately, it has not been seriously denounced yet.

The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran, too, at this meeting, while stating that Ghana has always been regarded as a progressive country in Western Africa said: In case the Third World countries become aware of their values, they can await a better faith.

Meets With President

GF260653 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, Mr Tsikata, member of the Command Council of Ghana and the special envoy of the Ghanaian president, who is in Tehran leading a high-level delegation, yesterday afternoon met with Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i. During this meeting he gave the Iranian president a written message from the Ghanaian president.

During this meeting, the minister of oil and a top official from Ghana's Central Bank were present, as was 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iran's foreign minister.

The special envoy from Ghana first conveyed the warm greetings of his president and the people of Ghana and remarked on his country's anti-imperialist policies. He said: The Ghanaian people are very worried about the recent developments in the tragic war imposed on your people. We are aware of the circumstances facing the Iranian revolution because we have similar circumstances in Ghana. Although Iran had a lot of influence in the region, it has also been faced with hostilities from reactionaries in the area; the Iraqi aggression is proof of this hostility.

The special presidential envoy from Ghana concluded his remarks by expressing his hopes for expanded bilateral relations between the two nations. He said that the two countries of Iran and Ghana are both Third World nations and also members of the Nonaligned Movement. He commented on the upcoming regular meeting of the nonaligned nations and its possible venue, saying: We announce that we are against choosing Iraq as the venue for the next meeting of the Nonaligned Movement, because we feel that Iraq is the aggressor and has violated Islamic Iran.

Then the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran thanked the envoy for the kind message of the Ghanaian president, welcomed the expansion of bilateral friendly ties, and said: The Third World, especially Africa, has a special meaning and attraction for us. We consider Africa a symbol of innocence and deprivation, and the struggle of a people against world aggressors. Today our revolution believes in the principle and need for more contact among people who believe in resistance against the powers that want to rule. We expand our relations along these lines. If there is no such feeling among the people, the powers with their megalomania will make it hard for the masses to breathe.

Foreign Minister Confers With SAIRI Delegation

GF251910 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] The delegation representing the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq [SAIRI] met with Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati on the eve of the delegation's departure to visit several countries. Velayati gave his instructions in this regard. He hoped that the Ba'thist-Zionist-Iraqi regime will be toppled as soon as possible following the heroic battles fought by the Muslim fighters in the fronts and by the efforts of all the other powers.

Friday Imams Condemn Arrest of Egyptian Theologians

LD251617 Tehran IRNA in English 1502 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Tehran, July 25, IRNA — The World Congress of Friday prayer leaders called Thursday on prayer imams to condemn the arrest of Muslim theologians and activists in Egypt. In a communique published here, the permanent office of the congress said that the Egyptian security forces recently arrested 47 Muslim activists including the prayer leader of Cairo's Al-Nur Mosque while hundreds of other Muslim dissidents were already in jails. The communique expressed support for an Islamic revival in Egypt and said Egyptian theologians had the intention of implementing an Islamic system.

Shaykh Hafiz Salamah is known in Egypt for leading anti-Zionist movements as early as 1984 [as received] as well as struggling against the British in the nationalization of the Suez Canal. He has since been jailed several times for his activities which the government views as threatening. The communique said that Egypt has once again proved its Islamic identity. [as received]

Iraq Seeking Egyptian Participation in Arab Summit

LD251151 Tehran IRNA in English 1132 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, July 25, IRNA — The Iraqi regime has started an extensive political campaign to bring Egypt back into the rank of the Arabs and make the Egyptian regime accepted in the forthcoming meeting of the Arab heads of state. This follows similar recent efforts by the reactionary rulers of the region.

Kuwaiti press revealed Wednesday that the Iraqi foreign minister, Tariq 'Aziz, during his second visit within the past two weeks to Rabat, met with King Hassan of Morocco and discussed the necessity of Egypt's participation in the next Arab summit conference.

The Kuwaiti paper *AL-QABAS* wrote that the summit will be a good chance for supporting the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement and for taking effective steps to further bring Arabs closer to the Camp David accord.

Syria, Algeria and Palestinian groups opposing Yasir 'Arafat have voiced their disagreement to Egypt's participation in the forthcoming summit.

GDR's Krolikowski, Deputy Prime Minister Confer

LD241212 Tehran IRNA in English 1120 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Tehran, July 24, IRNA — Iran's Deputy Prime Minister and Head of the Physical Education Organization Esma'il Davudi met and conferred with the first deputy chairman of the Democratic Republic of Germany, Werner Krolikowski, Tuesday. During the meeting, the two sides expressed satisfaction over the successful developments in bilateral relations on the basis of sovereignty, equality and mutual interest of the two countries. The two sides also stressed further expansion of bilateral cooperation in the interest of the two nations and international peace.

Iran and the GDR condemned the policy of aggression, blackmail, and sanction imposed by imperialism and announced their support for the struggles of the freedom-fighter people to achieve independence.

Further Reportage on Zanaganeh Visit to Nicaragua

Discusses Economic Cooperation

LD251428 Tehran IRNA in English 1412 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Tehran, July 25, IRNA — Bijan Zanganeh, Iran's minister of construction jihad, and Nicaragua's minister for foreign cooperation, Henry Ruiz, discussed economic cooperation

between the two countries when they met Wednesday in Managua. The Iranian minister is on an official tour of Nicaragua.

The two sides said that Iran and Nicaragua could cooperate in exchanging views on the construction of small industries and rural development. The Nicaraguan minister said that his government valued Iranian cooperation.

Tehran Reports on Oil Ministers Meeting in Geneva

Saudi Arabian Proposal

LD251252 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] The fifth round of discussions of the 74th session of OPEC oil ministers was held at 1800 local time in Geneva with the participation of all the members, with Mexico as an observer. According to the Islamic Republic of Iran Voice and Vision correspondent's report, the main discussions of this meeting concerned the price differences of light and heavy OPEC crude.

At the beginning of the meeting the Saudi Arabian oil minister proposed that as the present prices of heavy crude in the market are under pressure, the price of crude oil should be reduced by 50 cents and the price of medium oil 20 cents in each barrel while the price of light crude should remain unchanged.

In view of the fact that a considerable part of the OPEC-produced crude is light or very light, Iran's oil minister said: The modifications in the price of crude should be made in such a way that they will not harm the income of members. Therefore, it is better for the price of heavy and very heavy crude to be reduced a little less and, instead, the price of light and very light crude to be increased by the same amount. Following a discussion and vote on the various viewpoints, 10 of the 13 members agreed with the Saudi Arabian proposal, while the Islamic Republic of Iran, Algeria and Libya rejected it.

According to the same report, a new proposal was made by Saudi Arabia, namely, that as the difference in price in the spot market between light and heavy crude is more than the amount proposed in the modified prices and as the price of very light crude has not been increased, the reduction of 50 cents in the price of heavy crude is not enough and the price reduction should be 60 cents per barrel.

In response to this proposal, the Iranian oil minister, referring to the fact that the aim of the present meeting of oil ministers is to create greater solidarity among members in confronting the present situation in the crude market and the pressures exerted upon OPEC, strongly protested that a country could impose its views without any principle upon others. The Iranian delegation left the meeting.

After this action by the Iranian delegation, the oil ministers of Algeria and Libya and later Dr Subroto, minister of mines and energy of Indonesia and the conference chairman, went to the private residence of the Iranian oil minister. After exchanges of views and requests made of our oil minister, in view of protecting the market and maintaining OPEC solidarity, the Iranian delegation returned to the meeting.

Iran's action forced Saudi Arabia to abandon its proposal concerning further reductions in the prices. According to the modifications made in the prices, the average price of OPEC crude should be reduced 14 cents per barrel from its previous price of $27.96 per barrel and should reach $27.82. It should be added that at the end of the session no official comment was made by the conference chairman and it was decided that the final decision and the price changes — if any decisions are reached — are to be officially announced in next day's session.

The next meeting of the conference will be held at 1000 tomorrow and the main discussion will be concerning ways to implement precisely OPEC rules regarding the control of production and the elimination of direct or indirect price reductions.

Further Details

LD251441 Tehran IRNA in English 1425 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Geneva, July 25, IRNA -- OPEC's 74th ministerial session concluded its four-day-long work Thursday with the approval of lowering the prices of heavy and medium crude oil by 50 cents and 20 cents a barrel respectively.

Iran, Libya and Algeria voted against the price decrease at this session which failed to establish order inside the organization.

OPEC is scheduled to have an emergency session on October 25 and its normal session will be held on September 7.

Gharazi on Price Cut

LD251719 Tehran IRNA in English 1650 GMT 25 Jul 75

[Text] Tehran, July 25, IRNA — Iranian Oil Minister Mohammad Ghazari said Thursday that the decision by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to reduce some oil prices will have no significant effect on Iranian exports. Earlier, the ministerial meeting of OPEC oil ministers in Geneva had announced a drop in the price of its medium and heavy crude oils. Iran, Libya and Algeria had opposed the move.

Ghazari expressed regret at what he termed a hasty Saudi desire to reduce oil prices and said despite claims, the realities of the market show that the situation is improving for the producers. The oil minister said that while the previous ministerial session in Vienna had discussed the reduction of OPEC's production ceiling, the Geneva session did not even mention the issue.

Meanwhile, the Indonesian Oil Minister Dr. Subroto who heads the ministerial sessions told reporters that he does not forsee a change in the price differential for various grades of oil. Subroto said OPEC's Executive Council will continue to supervise the production and the sale by its members but added that the cooperation of producers was needed in this respect.

Tehran Defends Price, Production Policy

GF251900 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It is strange that there are those among the oil-producing countries who make little of this grace which God has endowed upon man. What is stranger is that the belittling of this grace affects future.

Those who call for increasing oil production are in fact making light of the future of their people and are ignoring the rights of coming generations. These people ask themselves: What will our generations say about us after they open their eyes on wells which have run out, have no oil, and once brought their predecessors enormous wealth? What will the coming generations call the generation of rulers who continue to issue orders to increase production and flood the oil market with this grace which God has made a lawful provision for all generations and not for a class of rulers only?

In short, those who call for increased production have no sense of responsibility and are careless about future. They are greedy at the expense of others. If some of them view the issue of increased production from this angle, they will understand the grave responsibility they are charged with at present.

Some careless people are selling this grace at a paltry price and are calling for lowered oil prices, thus ignoring the consequences of this decision and its repercussions. If we ask these people why should prices be lowered, they reply hurriedly: to balance demand and supply in the market. At this point, they come face to face with the fact that lowering prices will increase production in order to avoid harming their commercial and national considerations. Consequently, lowering prices will eventually lead to further price reductions until prices reach their lowest level. This is what oil imperialism wants.

Hence, lowered prices will have two detrimental effects: The first is that production will be increased at the expense of oil reserves. The second is that this will lead to further reductions in oil prices. The second effect will bring grave consequences to the economy of oil-producing countries and to the economic conditions of the current generations. The first effect will have grave consequences for the coming generations.

In view of these facts, and out of this sound view, the Islamic Republic adopted a firm and an unshakeable stand during all the deliberations which were conducted on oil production and prices. Iran's view was that oil countries should respect this heavenly grace and thank God for His endowment. They should first know the value of the grace and the value of thanksgiving and secondly, should know that this grace is not confined to this generation, but is, rather, for all generations which will come and live on this earth. Coming generations have the right to ask the current generation for their share in this grace. That is why Iran's voice was that of the unborn generations to come. This voice should be heard by all ears.

Through word and protest, Iran projected its voice and the voice of coming generations. If this does not accomplish anything, responsibility will be thrown on the shoulders of all peoples. They should confront such a policy which ignores every heavenly and human value.

IRNA: Iraqi Deputy Minister Visits Bahrain Secretly

LD250921 Tehran IRNA in English 0824 GMT 25 Jul 85

["Iraqi Official Makes Secret Visit to P.G. States" — IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, July 25, IRNA — Following the straining of Bahrain's relations with Iraq which reached its climax with the expulsion of the Iraqi ambassador from Manama, the Iraqi deputy foreign minister, Taha Yasin al-'Ali secretly arrived in Bahrain last week to hold detailed talks with the Bahraini officials. Western news agencies and media in the two countries have so far kept silence towards the expulsion of the Iraqi ambassador and have not published anything concerning the talks.

An Iraqi conspiracy against Bahrain's Government was unveiled through the arrest of about 13 persons in the Bahraini Army spying for the Baghdad regime. Following this event, Bahrain expelled the Iraqi envoy there.

The secretary of the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council, 'Abdallah Bisharah last week announced that a special meeting of foreign ministers of the council will be held sometime from August 23 to September 22 to investigate practical ways to campaign against terrorism in the six countries in the southern coast of the Persian Gulf. The meeting follows the increasing interferences of the Iraqi regime in the internal affairs of the Persian Gulf countries including Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Bahrain.

Informed sources believe that the secret trip of the Iraqi deputy foreign minister to Bahrain and later to the United Arab Emirates is most probably to divert the opinion of the officials of these countries from the main source of terrorism in the region.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique Reports 250 Iraqi Dead

LD251708 Tehran IRNA in English 1658 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Tehran, July 25, IRNA — Iraq's fifth counterattack to retake lost positions in Sumar region was repelled by the Iranian troops on Thursday, the Joint Staff Command said in its daily report of action issued Thursday [25 July]. The communique said the enemy was forced to retreat with heavy casualties estimated at 250 dead and wounded. The Iranian troops buried some of the Iraqi casualties at the front.

In the central front, the exchange of fire continued and Iranian shelling destroyed 25 Iraqi bunkers, three observation posts and one ammunition dump.

In Sardasht and Haj 'Umran regions, artillary exchanges led to the destruction of a number of Iraqi bunkers and the killing of their soldiers.

Sporadic artillery exchange went on in the southern front with the heavist accuring in the Majnun Islands, Shahrani as well as in the vicinity of Zayd military outpost.

The gendarmerie forces targeted Iraqi engineering activities, killing and wounding a number of enemy troops while destroying some of their bunkers.

Iran's anti-aircraft batteries thwarted all Iraqi air sorties, said the communique.

Jerusalem IV Operations

GF260553 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Our correspondent has a report from the continued Jerusalem IV operations: [Begin recording] The number of POW's taken in the Jerusalem IV operations has surpassed 50. In the continuation of the Jerusalem IV operations which has led to the liberation of 13 waterfront bases of the Iraqi armed forces, yesterday afternoon, through the efforts of the crusading Muslim Iraqi brothers, another of the enemy's posts fell in the Jerusalem IV operational area.

In this fruitful effort our warrior brothers succeeded in not only taking the post, but also managed to take prisoner some of the enemy forces. In addition, two motor boats and some light weaponry and ammunition and other equipment belonging to the enemy were taken as booty by the warriors of Islam.

Therefore, in the Jerusalem IV operations the enemy's intelligence-gathering company in [name indistinct] was totally destroyed. The Saddam regime had made a tremendous effort in setting up and organizing this company. The number of POW's from these operations moved to the rear of the battlefields has now reached 54 persons.

The chief sargeant of the 4th Company of the 2d Battalion from the 117th Brigade of Iraq's 29th Army called (Abdul-Vaheh Samad) spoke to our reporter about the recent operations of the Islamic warriors and the morale of the Iraqi forces. He said: The Iraqi forces have a weak morale anyway and these operations have increased this weakness. They would like to join the forces of Islam, but fear is preventing them.

This Iraqi POW commented on the behavior of the Islamic warriors toward him, saying: Their treatment of us was very good. We did not expect them to treat us in this way at all. Our superiors had told us that if we are taken prisoner the Iranian forces would kill us. This prisoner, who is from Basra, talked about the hatred of the Iraqi people during retaliatory attacks by the Iranians. He said: The Iraqi people do not want the Saddam regime to attack Iranian towns. We sympathize with Iran for wanting to retaliate. [End recording]

Army Controls Strategic Waterways

LD261108 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] The Khatam ol-Anbiya Headquarters, the combined operational center of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in its third communique announced:

Continuing the Jerusalem IV operations, last night the combatants of Islam, in the course of some actions, began full mopping up operations of th[illegible]m al-Na'aj Lake area. During these victorious actions, the im[illegible]tant and strategic lake of Umm al-Na'aj, the Abu Shu'ayb pond, and the Bab al-Hava and Hay waterways, came under full control of the Islamic forces.

During last night's operations, several floating outposts were captured by the army of Islam and several more Ba'thist troops of the Iraqi regime were taken prisoner by our combatants, bringing to 55 the total number of the POW's captured since the start of the Jerusalem IV operations. Among the POW's, there are a large number of officers, NCO's and (?special) forces of the Iraqi IV Corps. Also, by capturing 7 more floating outposts, the total number of floating outposts captured from the enemy reached the figure 20.

Our forces also captured large numbers of light and medium weight weapons and motor boats as booty and the warriors of Islam are using these weapons against the aggressive Ba'thist forces.

Arrest of Nationals in Pakistan Disturbances Denied

LD241633 Tehran IRNA in English 1625 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Islamabad, July 24, IRNA — The Iranian Consulate General in Quetta, West Pakistan denied a newspaper report on the arrest of 241 Iranian nationals in a recent unrest in the city. The daily *JANG* had reported Tuesday [23 July] that the detained Iranians would be handed over to the Islamic Republic authorities. A consulate spokesman called the report a "fabrication" and said the arrested people were Afghan refugees who did not have identification papers and who had requested to go to the Islamic Republic. He said Iran would file a claim against the Pakistani paper for publishing material disreputing to the Islamic Republic.

Afghan Rebels Protest Closure of Office in Pakistan

LD251452 Tehran IRNA in English 1410 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Tehran, July 25, IRNA — The Afghan resistance group, NASR, protested Thursday against the arrest of its members and the closure of its office in western Pakistan by government authorities. The NASR office in the city of Quetta was closed following unrest in the area and a number of NASR members including a group of Muslim theologians were arrested. In a communique, NASR said that the unrests were an internal affair of Pakistan and Afghan resistance groups had no connection with them.